



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

November 28, 2023

NOAH SCHEER

FOIPA Request No.: 1587643-000  
Subject: DOMBROWSKI, THOMAS X.

Dear Noah Scheer:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

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☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

6 pages were reviewed and 6 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Enclosed are cross-references that are identifiable with the subject of your request. Cross-references are defined as mentions of the subject of your request in files to other individuals, organizations, events, or activities. In processing the cross-references, the pages considered for possible release included only those pages that mention the subject of your request and any additional pages showing the context in which the subject of your request was mentioned.

A record that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request has been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). If you wish to review these records, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to NARA, Special Access and FOIA, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file numbers 100-HQ-3024, 100-DE-1519, and 100-CI-1353.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia). Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel  
Section Chief  
Record/Information Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosures

## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
  - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
  - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

# Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 06-14-2023 BY: [REDACTED]



To: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

Date: 4/1/82

From: SAC, WFO [REDACTED] (P)

Subject: [REDACTED]

(OO:WFO)

~~SECRET~~ DE-82

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b7D  
b7E

ReNYlet to WFO, dated 2/11/82, captioned as above with enclosed letters of James K. Anderson dated 12/21/81, with attached copies of newspaper articles titled: "Red Break Blamed in Editor's Slaying," "Red Polish Ambassador Asks U. S. Friendship," and "Red Poland's Envoy Has Peaceful Rally;" and 12/22/81, respectively. (S) (U)

Enclosed for the Bureau and Detroit are one copy each of Anderson's letters and one copy each of the above identified newspaper articles. The letters and newspaper articles were received by Kansas City on 12/22/81, and 12/23/81, respectively and forwarded to New York. (U) *Tom Dombrowski*

*CA. Mi. NY. Deceased 1956*  
Referenced letters and newspaper articles, referred to the death of *Thomas X. Dombrowski* who was killed during an attempted robbery at the Polonia Social Club, New York City, New York, on May 31, 1956. Dombrowski, at the time of his death, was the editor of the *Glos Ludowy (People's Voice)*. One newspaper article speculated that Dombrowski may have been murdered for political reasons. (U)

b6  
b7C

*MI.*  
On 2/19/82, [REDACTED] a confidential source who

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

b7D

(S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

Classified and Extended by 558  
Reason for Extension, FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 (2,3)  
Date of Review for Declassification 4/1/02

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE  
(1-100-43024) (DOMBROWSKI)  
2-Detroit [REDACTED] (Enc. 4) DE-82  
1-Kansas City (INFO)  
1-[REDACTED] (INFO)  
2-WFO  
(1-100-43031)

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APR 2 1982

(9)

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WFO [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

Source could provide no pertinent information regarding the shooting. Source indicated that he was not acquainted with Dombrowski and that he knew nothing of his reported desire to break with the Communist Party. Source

b7D  
b7E

[redacted]  
[redacted] Source advised that [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] Source recalls that [redacted]

[redacted] Source could provide no additional information regarding the incident. (S) (U)

Washington Field is conducting no further investigation regarding above matter. (U)

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

COSMOPOLITAN DETROIT

AUG 2 1955

## Red Polish Ambassador Asks U. S. Friendship

By JAMES K. ANDERSON

An appeal for Polish and American friendship was voiced last night by Romuald Spasowski, ambassador of Communist-ruled Poland to the United States.

Spasowski, 35-year-old son of a Warsaw teacher's college Polish professor who was Polish envoy to Argentina before coming to the United States last March 30, held a reception last night at the Detroit-Leland Hotel before returning today to Washington.

Addressing guests in both English and Polish, he said:

### PROPOSES TOAST

"I wish the Polish people in the United States to be ambassadors of friendship between the Polish and American people.

For this friendship of the two nations I would like to drink a toast."

No city officials or Polonia leaders attended.

A program of songs in English and Yiddish followed the formal reception.

In Windsor, a convention of the Croatian Peasant Party of Canada ended with a denunciation of Tito's Communist rule.

### DETROITERS ATTEND

In a resolution adopted in the closing sessions, the Croatian delegates expressed the hope that their countrymen in Yugoslavia will be free, as they are in the United States and Canada. The 40 delegates met at the Croatian National Home.

A Detroit delegation, headed by Slavko Barkovich, president of the Detroit branch of the organization, attended the convention sessions. The Croatian Peasant Party in this country will hold its convention in Detroit over Labor Day.

Re-elected to office in the Canadian organization were Stephen Bradica, of Hamilton, Ont., president; John Krznaric, of Schumacher, Ont., first vice president; John Skacan, of Cooksville, Ont., secretary, and Joseph Dravoj, of Hamilton, Ont., treasurer. Nikola Tomasic, of Windsor, was re-elected fifth vice president.

Juraj Krnjevic, general secretary of the Croatian Peasant Party in exile in London and a former vice premier of Yugoslavia, said, "Tito may be overthrown by his own Communist Party in Yugoslavia because he has been over-clever in trying to make a peace with the Russians."

X  
P

COSMOPOLITAN DETROIT

1955

## Red Poland's Envoy Has Peaceful Rally

By JAMES K. ANDERSON

A rally by supporters of Poland's Communist regime, with the Polish ambassador to the United States as the chief attraction, came off without incident yesterday at the Detroit-Leland Hotel. Polish leaders here said they preferred to ignore the Red regime.

Meanwhile, Detroit Croatians joined with their compatriots in Windsor in welcoming Juraj Krnjevic, former Yugoslav vice premier, to the three-day convention of the Croatian Peasant Party of Canada.

Approximately 400 persons heard Romuald Spasowski, Polish ambassador to this country since March 30, say, "the Polish people strongly desire peace because that is the only way they can rebuild their country and create a better life."

### LIBERATION DATE

The rally was held to mark the 11th anniversary of Poland's

"liberation" from the Germans. Spasowski said Poland opposes a rearmed Germany because she does not want another invasion like 1939 or a powerful Germany that might try to reclaim the former German lands given to Poland after World War II.

Poland has recovered from war damage to the point where her production last year was four times that of 1938, the peak prewar year, Spasowski said.

### NOWAK THERE

Spasowski was introduced by Stanley Nowak, former state senator recently denaturalized. Nowak headed the welcoming committee.

Spasowski and his wife were to tour the Ford Motor Co. Rouge plant today and at 8 o'clock tonight they will hold a reception at the Detroit-Leland, returning to Washington tomorrow.

Krnjevic, general secretary

of the exiled Croatian Peasant Party, is touring Croatian communities in the United States and Canada.

### DEFENDS TITO

Krnjevic told the Croatian convention, "Tito was forced to meet Bulganin and Khrushchev by the pressure of his own party of complete pro-Russian Communists. He wanted to regain their favor and placate the Russians."

The convention ends today with adoption of resolutions and elections of officers.

A delegation of Detroiters, headed by Slavko Barkovich, president of the organization's Detroit branch, attended the convention with New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Elyria, O., representatives.

V. F. W. B U I L D I N G, K A N S A S C I T Y, M I S S O U R I 64111

V ★ F ★ W

Phone: 816 756-3390  
Ext. 157

Dec. 22

M A G A Z I N E

JAMES K. ANDERSON  
Editor

Gentlemen;


After writing yesterday about the murder of Thomas X. Dombrowski, then editor of the Polish-language Glos Ludowy in Detroit, ~~xxxxxxx~~ at the end of May, 1956, I went through another envelope of old clippings and am sending the one I mentioned in my letter of Dec. 21. I was wrong, the scene of the shooting was the Polonia Social Club in New York, not the Chopin Cultural Club. If it was true that Dombrowski was breaking with the party, for whatever reason, it always seemed to me that Romuald Spasowski as ambassador could shed light on it since two embassy people were present when it occurred and went to Dombrowski's funeral. Of course, it happened 25 years ago. But there is no statute of limitations on murder.

Regards,

*James K. Anderson*  
James K. Anderson

~~44-3374~~

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# Red Break Blamed in Editor's Slaying

JUN 18 1956

By JAMES K. ANDERSON

Members of the family of Thomas X. Dombrowski, slain Glos Ludowy (People's Voice), left-wing Detroit editor of the today contended he was killed for political reasons.

In the opinion of Henry Dombrowski, a Cleveland grocer and brother of Thomas, he was killed as part of a plot to keep him from breaking with his Communist associates.

"Tom was fed up with the miserable mess," Henry said. "The new party line of denouncing Stalin did not jell with him."

When he was here for the June 6 funeral of his brother, Henry said he saw notes Thomas made for several unpublished articles critical of the current Communist campaign of downgrading Stalin.

Henry explained that Thomas had a falling out with some of

his friends over the new political policies on May 17.

"Tom told them he would go to New York to greet the Detroit tourists from Poland because he had helped organize the trips," Henry said. "But he said that would be the last thing he would do for them."

"He was finished as far as the Communists were concerned," Henry said.

Telling of a trip Thomas made to California last December to see his brother, Zygmunt, Henry said:

"Tom told Ziggle then he wanted to break away, but it was an impossible thing to do. Tom

(Concluded on Page 4)

never denied he was a Communist."

Henry said the other members of the family hold the same opinion about the murder that he does.

## ANOTHER SLAIN

Dombrowski and Frank Grodzki, a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War, were killed in the Polonia Social Club in New York May 31.

The Detroit editor was shot by a gunman on the club's second floor when he tried to remove his assailant's mask. Grodzki, in another room, was shot by a second man. A guest, Walter Nogas, was seriously wounded by the gunfire.

Two members of the Polish Embassy staff, Eusebius Chlys and Sixtus Oleski, were present during the shootings and sat in on the questioning of witnesses by New York police. Chlys was here for Dombrowski's funeral.

## POLITICS DISCOUNTED

Detroit police, who have been co-operating with New York officers in supplying background information on Dombrowski, said they tend to discount the theory of a political motive because "he was in too deep to try to break."

New York police say they are still following their original idea that Dombrowski and Grodzki were killed in a "bungled hold-up."

A source close to Glos Ludowy, indicating that Dombrowski had fallen out of favor, said articles from Henry Podolski in Poland had not been addressed to Dombrowski for the past two or three months.

## PAPER BANNED HERE

Podolski, succeeded by Dombrowski as Glos Ludowy's editor in 1951 when Podolski was deported to Poland, was said last week to be directing the paper from Poland by Senator Eastland (D-Miss.).

Glos Ludowy was banned from

# Blamed Slaying

tramck in 1952 after it was put on the U.S. attorney general's subversive list.

Last week the paper offered a \$1,000 reward for the "murderers of T. X. Dombrowski and F. Grodzki."

The paper said Dombrowski had been approached twice by FBI agents to work for them. The most recent time, it said, was shortly before he went to New York. Another time was in 1951, the paper said, when he was offered \$1,000 to pay hospital expenses for his son, James, plus another \$5,000 for himself.

## OWNED 2 CARS

Although the paper said Dombrowski was paid \$65 a week, records show he paid \$2,500 down a year ago for a two-family flat at 2150 Harding, his last address, and owned two automobiles. His monthly house payments were \$90.

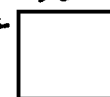
His wife of three weeks, Stella, was named special administrator of his estate, with a hearing set for July 23 in Probate Court.

Valued at about \$3,500, the Dombrowski estate was willed to his two sons by a previous marriage, James, a student at Cass Technical High School, and Timothy, living with his mother in Crestline, Cal.

A Detrolter, Anthony Wojsowski, anti-Communist president of the Polish National Labor Council and an organizer of Glos Ludowy in its pre-Red days said "no one in the Polish community in Detroit or New York believes Dombrowski was killed by bandits." Wojsowski visited New York after the killings.

816-561-3380

Phone: 816-561-3380

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b7C

Dec. 21, 1961

V ★ F ★ W

M A G A Z I N E

JAMES K. ANDERSON  
Editor

Dear Sir;

Now that Romuald Spasovski has asked for political asylum in the United States and no longer has diplomatic immunity, maybe your people or the State Department in Washington might ask him if he knows anything about the murder of Thomas X. Dombrowski, then editor of the Polish language Communist paper in Detroit, the Glos Ludowy. I realize that 25 years is a long time, but there is no statute of limitations on murder. Anyway Dombrowski was killed at the end of May, 1956, at the Chopin ~~xxxxxx~~ cultural Club in New York while at a party welcoming home a group of Polish Americans who had been on a Glos Ludowy-sponsored tour of Poland. A couple of armed masked men burst into the clubroom ostensibly to rob the returning tourists---who had little money to begin with. Dombrowski tried to take the mask from one of them and was shot. Two representatives of the Polish embassy were there at the time as was a former Michi an state senator, Stanley Novak, who had been stripped of his American citizenship for lying about Communist membership. Because of a technicality it was later restored.

After the murder Dombrowski's family in Cleveland claimed that he had broken with the party or was going to and the suspicion was that he was killed to silence him or to be an example to others who may have the same idea. I was a reporter at the Detroit News at the time, talked with several people about it, but nothing ever came of it. At the time of the murder the New York Daily News quoted Novak's account of the incident at great length, not knowing who he was other than a former state senator. I have my clipping of the story in which doubts were expressed about the murder. I will send it along if you are interested. Enclosed ix are photocopies of two short stories I wrote about Spasovski in 1955.

Cordially,

*James K. Anderson*

THE V.F.W. MAGAZINE • PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

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